

NEW MASICERATIDÆ AND DEXIIDÆ FROM
SOUTH AMERICA.

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The following forms, except the last, were collected by the writer in Peru:

Family MASICERATIDÆ.

Subfamily CYLINDROMASICERATINÆ.

CYLINDROMASICERA new genus.

Intermediate in external adult characters between *Masicera*, *Sisyröpa* and *Eumasicera*, with a strong approach to *Metopiops* in habitus and general characters. Description is from female only. Front and face of female of nearly equal width throughout, about as wide as one eye, the eyes descending exactly as low as vibrissae. Cheeks very narrow, about as wide as length of the short second antennal joint. Parafacials very narrowed below and running into the linear orbit, gradually widening above, bare. Parafrontals three times as wide as the narrow frontalia, with sparse fine hairs. Ocellar bristles absent. Two inner reclinate and two outer proclinate orbital bristles on each side. Frontal bristles decussate except the two front pairs, reaching from near ocelli to end of second antennal joint. Facialia strongly ciliate to well short of lowest frontal bristle, on nearly two thirds their extent, the cilia not as long as frontal bristles. Antennæ very long but not quite reaching oral margin, latter slightly prominent and vibrissæ practically on same. Arista thickened on basal third or so, microscopically short-pubescent. Eyes practically naked, only the most microscopic short sparse hairs faintly visible with the 28 magnification of Zeiss binocular in most favorable view. Third antennal joint about four times as long as second. Proboscis very short and fleshy, palpi widened apically. Length of head at vibrissæ about one-half that at base of antennæ, the latter inserted above eye-middle.

Two sternopleural and three postsutural bristles. Two strong lateral pairs of scutellar bristles, and a bristle between them on each side

half as long; one short suberect apical nondecussate pair, and one separated short discal pair. First abdominal segment with a short lateral macrochaeta, and an atrophied median marginal pair hardly stronger but longer than the bristly hairs; second segment with an erect strong median marginal pair, and one or more lateral; third segment with erect marginal row of eight above and more below; anal segment with erect short marginal, and erect discal rather irregularly placed. Scutellum with sparse erect hairs, abdomen with appressed hairs on first three segments. Hind tibiæ pectinate, claws short. Apical cell narrowly open a little before wingtip, costal spine almost completely atrophied; fourth vein rounded at bend, last section gently bowed in; hind crossvein only a little nearer to bend than to small crossvein and almost straight.

Reproductive habit, leaf-oviposition of subcylindrical microtype eggs.

Type, *Cylindromasicera prima* n. sp.

Cylindromasicera prima new species.

Length of body, 6 mm.; of wing, 4.5 mm. One female, taken on herbage in the valley of the Rio Chira near Sullana, February 17, 1912.

Obscure blackish, silvery to brassy pollinose. Face and front silvery, the parafrontals faintly golden on inner half or so. Frontalia dark brown. Antennæ dusky, except base of third joint and end of second pale yellowish. Palpi dusky. Occiput dusky-cinereous, with sparse grayish pile. Pleuræ, thoracic scutum and scutellum silvery with a golden shade; the two inner vittæ of mesoscutum narrow, the outer ones heavy and interrupted. First abdominal segment blackish, faintly silvery in some lights; second and third segments faintly golden, slightly more so than the thorax, their hind margins obscurely and indefinitely blackish; anal segment wholly a little more deeply golden. Legs wholly blackish. Wings clear; tegulæ white, the hind scale slightly tinged with tawny on border.

Type, TD4079 (fly, uterus, slide of eggs and maggots).

Subfamily MASICERATINÆ.

DIMASICERA new genus.

Small shining species. Front of female about width of one eye or slightly wider, and nearly same width throughout, being about equal to facial width; that of male width of one eye or less posteriorly, and

widening anteriorly, the face being nearly one and one half times eye-width, but small males often have frontal and facial proportions nearly same as in the female. Facial plate sunken, deeply depressed. Cheeks very narrow, the eyes descending almost as low as vibrissæ in both sexes. Parafacials very narrow below, widening rapidly above, bare. Frontalia narrower than parafrontals, the latter with fine hairs. No ocellar bristles, only the usual hairs. Male with two reclinate inner orbital bristles of same strength and reclination as vertical bristles, conspicuously stronger than the frontal bristles; female with same, and in addition with two proclinate outer orbital bristles, the anterior inner orbital in profile set between the two outer orbital. Eyes thickly short-hairy. Facialia in male strongly and thickly ciliate about as high as origin of arista, those of female less thickly and conspicuously so and not reaching as high. The frontal bristles of male are usually stronger and more thickly placed than those of female; they descend nearly or quite to base of arista in female, but usually somewhat lower in male. The cilia of facialia are about same length and strength as frontal bristles. Antennæ reach oral margin in male, but are a little shorter in female; second joint short in both sexes, the third joint of male nearly or quite five times as long as second. Arista about as long as third antennal joint of male, thickened on about basal two-fifths, bare save for microscopically short pubescence, basal joints very short and inconspicuous. Oral margin slightly notched in middle, not prominent, seemingly cut off but with a turned edge; facial profile quite strongly receding, the length of head at vibrissæ half that at base of antennæ in females and small males and still less in large males. Vibrissæ slightly below level of median notch of oral margin, being close on oral margin laterally. Palpi normal, reaching end of proboscis when latter is retracted, a little thickened apically. Proboscis very short and fleshy.

Two sternopleural and three postsutural bristles. Thorax a little narrower than head but hardly wider than base of abdomen. Scutellum with a small pair of erect or suberect nondecussate apical bristles, two strong lateral bristles with a weak one between them, and a weak separated discal pair. Abdomen subovate, only slightly elongate. No discal bristles on first three segments; first segment with no median, but with one weak lateral; second segment with one lateral bristle and one median marginal pair; third segment with marginal row of

six above, and one or two more below; anal segment with short marginal bristles, and still shorter erect discal bristly hairs. Wings reaching beyond tip of abdomen, rather broad, costal spine exceedingly minute and practically undeveloped; apical cell very narrowly open a little before wingtip; fourth vein abruptly rounded at bend, its last section weakly bowed in; hind crossvein sinuate and nearly in middle between small crossvein and bend of fourth vein; two or three bristles at base of third vein, rest of veins bare. Claws of both sexes very short and delicate. Legs not elongate; hind tibiae of both sexes weakly pectinate, with a slightly longer bristle near middle.

Reproductive habit, leaf-oviposition of microtype eggs.

Type, *Dimasicera nitida* n. sp.

This genus has but two spermathecae.

***Dimasicera nitida* new species.**

Length of body, 4 to 5 mm.; of wing, 3 to 4 mm. Five females and fifteen males, taken on herbage in valley of Rio Chira, near Sullana, February 17, 1912. Both sexes vary about equally in size.

Shining black; face, front and orbits silvery in oblique view; frontalia soft dark brown, occiput soft blackish; the silvery of parafrontals and parafacials rather more conspicuous in male. Occipital hairs scant, blackish. Antennae and palpi soft black. Thorax faintly silvery, the four vittae narrow and faint, pleurae more strongly silvery. Second and third abdominal segments narrowly silvery on front margin. Wings clear. Hind scale of tegulae smoky-yellowish to yellowish-smoky, the small front scale white except on hind margin.

Type, TD4075 (fly, egg, maggot, reproductive system). A cotype female is TD4076.

Subfamily SALMACIINÆ.

***Atacta brasiliensis* Schiner. (Synonym, *Atacta apicalis* Coquillett.)**

It seems practically certain that Coquillett's species is a synonym of Schiner's. As all the descriptions are brief and defective, the following notes may be supplied: Second and third antennal joints normally equal in both sexes, the antennae being slightly longer usually in the female. Male front at vertex only one third of eye-width or even less, female front nearly twice or fully one and two thirds times eye-width. Female with four proclinate orbital bristles on each side, and one or two reclinate ones behind them. Three strong marginal pairs of scutellar bristles, the apical pair slightly decussate. Four to six sternopleural and four postsutural bristles.

Several females taken February 17, 1912, and later, on herbage in valley of the Rio Chira at Sullana, in the northern coast strip of Peru; and both males and females taken the first week in April, 1912, on flowers of *Asclepias curassavica* and *Baccharis* sp. in the valley of the Rio Casma above Casma town, in the center of the Peruvian coast strip. One of the Sullana females is TD4077 (fly, reproductive system, egg).

Family DEXIIDÆ.

Subfamily SARDIOCERATINÆ.

PARATHERESIA new genus.

Allied to *Euthercsia* and *Sardiocera*. Description is from the female. Front and face gradually widening from vertex, which is about equal to eye-width. Frontalia much widened on anterior half; parafrontals of nearly equal width throughout, but a little wider in front than at vertex; parafacials wide, slightly wider than anterior width of parafrontals, bare. A single row of weak frontal bristles stopping at root of antennæ; two proclinate orbital bristles; a rather short pair of divergent ocellar bristles with other divergent bristles behind them; a row of microscopic hairs on parafrontals about in line with orbitals and approximated to eyes. Facial plate only a little wider than one parafacial, not constricted below, the epistoma fairly produced, the vibrissæ but slightly above oral margin. Facialia bare save about three bristles next vibrissæ. Second antennal joint hardly elongate, the third fully twice as long; arista thinly plumose; second antennal joint bearing a long bristle in front. Proboscis when extended about as long as head-height, moderately stout, rather horny but labella well developed; palpi well developed, club-shaped. Cheeks fairly wide, about two fifths of eye-height. Eyes bare.

Three sternopleural bristles, the middle one weaker; four post-sutural bristles. A short apical decussate pair of scutellar bristles, a pair of separated discal bristles of same strength, and two strong lateral bristles. No macrochètæ on first two abdominal segments except weak lateral ones; third segment with six strong marginal ones in a median pair and a lateral pair on each side; fourth segment with a submarginal row of about six weaker ones. Legs moderately slender, normal, claws but little elongate; hind tibiæ faintly short-

pectinate, with a longer bristle near middle and another near tip. Apical cell widely open very distinctly before wingtip but only a little removed from same. Apical crossvein bowed in, its junction with fourth vein approximated to wing-margin; fourth vein continued in an extremely short stump, hind crossvein nearer to apical crossvein. No costal spine.

Reproductive habit, larviposition probably in choria as near to the host as the fly can approach.

Type, *Paratheresia signifera* n. sp.

Paratheresia signifera new species.

Length of body, 8.5 mm.; of wing, 7 mm. One female, taken on trunk of tamarind in valley of Rio Chira near Sullana, March 2, 1912.

Parafrontals and parafacials thickly light golden pollinose; frontalia light brown with a tawny-gray sheen, facial plate tawny-silvery antennæ and palpi reddish-yellow, arista black, cheeks and orbits faintly golden, occiput cinereous. Pleuræ silvery, mesoscutum and scutellum thickly cinereous pollinose, mesoscutum with three heavy complete uninterrupted shining black vittæ. Abdomen back, shining, with silvery pollen above and below leaving the hind borders of segments and a faint median vitta blackish; dorsum and tip of anal segment yellowish-red and without pollen, the base obscurely blackish. Legs blackish; wings clear, tegulæ white.

Type, TD4082 (fly, reproductive system, slide of maggots).

Subfamily DEXIINÆ.

Tribe *Dexiini*.

Aglummyia percinerea flavida new subspecies.

Length of body, about 8 to 8.5 mm.; of wing, 7 to 8 mm. Chosica, about 3,000 feet, one female February 14, and one male October 19, 1913.

Differs from the typical form in the tawny-yellowish abdomen in male showing a broad median vitta of brown on first two segments, spreading over all of last two segments except front corners of third. In the female the brown covers also the second segment. The front shows no yellowish tinge. Tibiæ of female concolorous with femora. The size is larger.

Type, the female. The male is TD4188 (fly, male reproductive system).

Tribe *Echinodexiini*.

TROPIDODEXIA new genus.

Allied to *Bathydexia*, and having nearly same style of spinelike bristle setting as *Tropidopsis* of the Pyrrhosiinæ. Description is from

the female. Differs from *Bathydextra*, as described by Brauer & von Bergenstamm¹ as follows: Abdominal macrochaetae arranged much as in *Tropidopsis* and of same character, not being strongly or heavily spinelike; those of second segment disposed closely in middle and on hind border, those of third segment less closely placed but covering whole dorsal surface, those of anal segment not so strong. The third antennal joint of female is less than twice as long as second, and about three times as long as wide. Facial carina is of moderate strength, widened and flattened on distal portion, proximal end much narrowed where it enters between the bases of the antennae. Parafacials bare. No wrinkle or stump at bend of fourth vein. Other characters are as follows: Cheeks very wide, being a little less than eye-height. Facial plate constricted by vibrissal angles, which are high above the unprotruded oral margin. Facialia bare, parafacials nearly as wide as long. Second antennal joint with two long bristles on front edge. Arista plumose; eyes bare. Frontalia very wide, with two long and very strongly proclinate orbital bristles set close to their lateral borders posteriorly, the posterior one being a little in front of the strongly proclinate and long ocellar bristles. Proboscis is about as long as head-height, strong, labella well developed; palpi slender, stout-filiform, reaching to oral margin.

Three sternopleural and four postsutural bristles. Two strong lateral scutellar bristles, and a slightly shorter decussate apical pair. Abdomen widened and swollen, very short-oval, rather densely set with subspinelike macrochaetae. Bend of fourth vein very closely approximated to wing-margin, last section deeply bowed in. Hind crossvein gently sinuate, nearer to bend of fourth vein.

Reproductive habit, larviposition probably in choria as near host as fly can approach; maggots uncolored.

Type, *Tropidodextra lutzii* new species.

***Tropidodextra lutzii* new species.**

Length of body, 3.5 mm.; of wing, same measurement. One female, near Rio de Janeiro, south Brazil, collected by Dr. A. Lutz, probably in December or January, and sent in liquid.

Head wholly cinereous pollinose, frontalia brown, third antennal joint and arista blackish, second antennal joint and base of third yellowish-red, palpi reddish-yellow. Facial plate with a tawny tinge, especially on epistoma.

¹ Musc. Schiz., pt. III, pp. 172-173.

Thorax blackish, faintly cinerous pollinose, the pollen whiter on mesoscutum which shows the usual four rather narrow interrupted vittæ. Scutellum brown. Abdomen black, subshining with only very faint suggestions of tawny pollen which is more noticeable on anal segment. Legs blackish, tibiæ reddish in middle, claws moderately elongate, pulvilli pale yellowish, front femora pollinose outwardly. Wings rather evenly infuscated, more deeply so on extreme base, two lighter streaks in submarginal and second posterior cells. Tegulae wholly deeply smoky-infusate, rather pearly-fusca.

Type, TD4081 (fly, reproductive system, slide of maggots).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Change of Generic Names.—According to the generally accepted law of priority a number of generic names of Coleoptera have been changed and adopted for quite a time already in European lists and catalogues, while American coleopterologists still follow the rather antiquated Henshaw list.

The change has affected certain families more than others. In the old family Trogositidæ, of which I have a revision nearly ready, only three generic names remain, *Nemosoma*, *Calytis* and *Thymalus*, the rest are changed and some new names added.

The species in our list included in the genus *Nemosoma* do not belong there but in the genus *Corticotomus* Sharp as I have already pointed out on several occasions. Our North American species must be absent in European collections otherwise Reitter, Sharp, Lèveillé and others would have noticed and corrected the mistake long ago.

The only described North American species of *Nemosoma* is the one described by Fall as *Pseudalindria fissicaps*.

Airora Reit. has to be used instead of *Alindria*. Reitter separated long ago the species of the new world from those of the old world on the form of the antennal club which is dilated only on one side in the former and on both sides in the latter.

Temnochila Westw. is to be used for the species listed as *Trogosita*.

Tenebroides Pill. & Mitterp. for *Tenebrioides*.

Calitys Thoms. remains unchanged.

Ostoma Laich. for the species in our list under *Pcltis* and *Grynocharis*, except *G. pilosula* Cr.